


LA SALLE
COLLEGE
—
BULLETIN
—
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—
1912-13

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La Salle College



Catalogue 1912—1913

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LA SALLE COLLEGE

Broad Street above Girard Avenue

PHILADELPHIA

CONDUCTED BY THE
BROTHERS OF THE CHRISTIAN SCHOOLS

The Catholic College for Young Men and Boys in
the City of Philadelphia

1912—1913

Walther Print, Third St. and Girard Ave., Philadelphia

Officers of the College

REV. BROTHER DENIS EDWARD, F. S. C., President and Treasurer.

REV. BROTHER ELIPIUS, F. S. C., Vice-President

REV. BROTHER ISIDORE, F. S. C., Secretary

Board of Managers

MOST REV. EDMOND F. PRENDERGAST, D. D., Honorary President

HON. EDWARD DE V. MORRELL, M. C.

*HON. WILLIAM F. HARRITY, LL. D.

REV. WILLIAM P. MASTERSON, P. P.

REV. BROTHER ALOYSIUS, F. S. C., Secretary

REV. BROTHER DENIS EDWARD, F. S. C., President

REV. BROTHER AUSTIN, F. S. C., Visitor

REV. BROTHER ELIGIUS, F. S. C.

REV. BROTHER ISIDORE, F. S. C.

* Deceased.

1912—COLLEGE CALENDAR—1913

1912

- Sept. 4, 5, 6, Entrance and Conditioned Examinations.
Sept. 9, Monday, Opening of the College—Organization of the Classes.
Nov. 1, Friday, All Saints' Day—Holyday.
Nov. 11, Monday, First Quarterly Examinations.
Nov. 16, Saturday, Second Quarter begins.
Nov. 28, Thursday, Thanksgiving Day—Holiday.
Dec. 24, Tuesday, Christmas Recess begins.

1913

- Jan. 6, Monday, Studies resumed.
Jan. 27, Monday, Second Quarterly Examinations begin.
Feb. 1, Saturday, Third Quarter begins.
Mar. 17, Monday, St. Patrick's Day—Holiday.
Mar. 19, Wednesday, Easter Recess begins at noon.
Mar. 25, Tuesday, Studies resumed.
April 7, Monday, Third Quarterly Examinations begin.
April 16, Wednesday, Fourth Quarter begins.
May 1, Thursday, Ascension Day—Holyday.
May 2, Friday, Theses of Candidates for Degrees to be handed in.
May 15, Thursday, St. John Baptist de la Salle—Holiday.
May 30, Friday, Decoration Day—Holiday.
June 5, Thursday, Fourth Quarterly Examinations begin.
June 13, Friday, Commencement Day.

HISTORY

In 1863, the late Most Rev. James Frederick Wood, D.D., then Bishop of Philadelphia, in conjunction with a committee consisting of Christian Brothers, Reverend Clergy and laymen, obtained from the State of Pennsylvania a charter incorporating La Salle College in Philadelphia.*

Their aim was to supply within the limits of Philadelphia the want of a College for higher Catholic education.

The nucleus of La Salle College had already been formed in September, 1862, as the Christian Brothers' Academy attached to St. Michael's Parochial School, at 1419 North Second Street. When the number of students became too large for the accommodations afforded by the building on Second Street, the property at the northeast corner of Filbert and Juniper Streets was purchased in 1867, and the classes continued there until June, 1886.

Owing to the constant increase in the number of pupils, the College was forced to seek a more commodious site. The Bouvier Mansion on Broad Street, above Girard Avenue, was acquired in December, 1882. In the following September the Academic and Preparatory Departments of the College were transferred thither, and on the completion of the school buildings† the Collegiate and Commercial Departments were removed to their present location.

*An act to incorporate La Salle College in the City of Philadelphia, Pa., approved March 20, 1863.

†The bequest of the late Mr. Francis A. Drexel enabled the College authorities to erect commodious buildings adjoining the Bouvier Mansion.

COLLEGE RULES

All students should be present at 8.45 A. M.

No student is allowed to leave the College grounds during the noon recess without permission from the College authorities.

No interruption is permitted in class studies except for urgent reasons.

No one may leave the class before 2.30 P. M. without presenting a valid excuse in writing from his parent or guardian. This permission is given by the President on the approval of the teacher in charge of the class.

Lessons omitted on account of absence are regarded as failures unless made up outside of school hours.

No student is allowed to discontinue any subject obligatory in the course he is pursuing.

Absence from an examination, unless excused by the Faculty, is considered a failure.

The President of the College reserves the right to refuse all privileges, such as leaves of absence, to students whose class records are not up to the required standard.

The President of the College reserves the right to decide all questions relating to athletics. Membership in the athletic associations, as well as admission into the gymnasium or the play grounds after class hours, is conditioned on a satisfactory standing in class studies.

All damage to the property of the College must be repaired at the expense of the student who caused such damage.

As the College is intended to educate only respectable youths of good behavior, no student is retained who persists in being insubordinate, or who is known to indulge in vicious habits.

EXAMINATIONS

Written examinations are made at the end of each quarter. No student who falls below the general average of 70 per cent. in his studies is eligible for promotion.

In the Preparatory Classes examinations are more frequent, and no student is allowed to pass from one subject to another until he has given evidence of an adequate knowledge of the subject-matter he has gone over.

REPORTS

A quarterly bulletin, based on the written examinations, signed by the President of the College, is sent home at the expiration of each quarter. From this bulletin, parents may learn what progress their children are making and whether they devote a sufficient time at home to the preparation of their class work.

Percentages are appreciated as follows: From 100 to 90, excellent; from 90 to 80, very good; from 80 to 70, satisfactory. Any percentage below 70 is considered deficient.

TESTIMONIALS

Testimonials of merit are given each week: those of the first grade, called "Perfect," to students whose general average is 80 per cent. or over; and those of the second grade, called "Satisfactory," to those whose average in the recitations of the week is between 70 and 80 per cent.

As these testimonials are an unfailing source of emulation, it is earnestly requested that parents and guardians see to it that they be presented to them each Monday afternoon.

ATTENDANCE

Parents and guardians are respectfully reminded that regular attendance and strict punctuality are absolutely necessary to insure success. Whenever detained, through sickness or other adequate reason, the student is required to acquaint the President by a timely note of excuse.

The school hours are from 8.45 A. M. till 2.30 P. M. A half hour is set apart at noon for luncheon.

HOME STUDIES

Great industry is required for success in life. The student's individual effort counts for much more than the zeal, earnestness and enthusiasm of the teacher in the formation of those habits which make the successful man.

No time is allotted for the preparation of lessons during the school-day session. Parents should see that the assigned class lessons are prepared at home.

In order to attain proficiency in the branches taught in the College, the student should devote at least two hours every evening to the earnest preparation of his home studies. In the collegiate classes much more time is required for this preparation. Parents and guardians are requested to communicate with the President whenever this preparation is neglected.

MEDALS AND PRIZES

Gold medals are offered in the Collegiate Course for English Essay, Oratory, Evidences of Religion, Physics and Chemistry, Mechanical Drawing and Mathematics.

No medal is awarded when the average of the highest competitor falls below 80 per cent.

Medals and special prizes are awarded at the Annual Commencement.

Class awards, based on the Weekly Testimonials, are distributed on the eve of Commencement Day.

THESES

Every candidate for a degree is required to present a written thesis on a subject connected with his course. The subject selected will be announced on or before February 1st. Such help and guidance are afforded the candidate as the Professor may judge right, and the completed thesis will be handed in for approval on or before May 9th.

No thesis may contain less than two thousand words, unless the reasons adduced are satisfactory. Theses must be typewritten. All approved theses become the property of the College and are placed in charge of the Librarian.

Should a student fail to present his thesis, or if the thesis be rejected, he shall not be recommended for his degree.

FEES

Collegiate Department, per quarter.....	\$25.00
Commercial Department, “ 	25.00
High School Department, “ 	20.00
Preparatory Department, “ 	20.00
Gymnasium, per year	5.00

INCIDENTAL EXPENSES

Lunch at College, per quarter	\$12.50
Use of Typewriter, per year	5.00
Graduation Fee	10.00
Certificate Fee	5.00
Laboratory Fee, for any one course	10.00
Laboratory Fee, for any one course, High School Department	5.00

Repair of apparatus at expense of student injuring same.

Books and stationery are procured at the College at current prices.

The tuition bills are invariably payable quarterly in advance.

Students whose financial accounts are in arrears will not be retained in the College.

Students may be entered at any time during the year, and are classified according to proficiency.

No deduction is made for a student who withdraws during the quarter except for prolonged sickness.

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT

COLLEGIATE DEPARTMENT

The work of the College presupposes the training ordinarily given in high schools and academies, or its equivalent.

To properly qualified students, instruction is offered in the following subjects: Astronomy, Chemistry, Engineering, English, French, Geology, and Geography, German, Government, History, Mathematics, Physics, Philosophy.

The work of the College leads to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science, the requirements for each of which are ordinarily completed in four years.

ADMISSION

A student who wishes to enter La Salle College as a candidate for a degree must ordinarily pass examination for admission, either that of the College, or that of the College Entrance Examination Board.

Students who have completed creditably the work of at least one year at other colleges or scientific schools may be admitted without examination to the standing for which their previous training seems to qualify them.

The applicant should furnish: (1) Official statement of his rank or grade in his various college studies; (2) Letters or other evidence, showing the opinion his instructors have formed of his character and scholarship; (3) A letter of honorable dismissal from the college whence he comes.

Each candidate for admission must present himself for examination in the subjects prescribed for the High School Course on pp. 47-50.

Every candidate for admission is required to furnish a certificate of honorable dismissal from the school or college he has attended, or from any tutor with whom he has studied.

Clear and idiomatic English is expected in all examination papers and note-books written by candidates for admission.

However accurate in subject-matter, no paper will be considered satisfactory if seriously defective in punctuation, spelling, or other essentials of good usage.

A candidate who is examined in any study in which a laboratory examination is held will hand in his laboratory note-book at the hour of the *laboratory examination*. These laboratory note-books will be kept for one year in the College office, subject to the order of the owners.

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

These requirements conform to the standards prescribed by the College Entrance Examination Board.

1. ENGLISH.—Candidates for admission to the Freshman class must pass a written examination in English; and no candidate will be admitted whose spelling, diction, or paragraphing is notably defective.

Reading.—A certain number of books are set for reading. The candidate will be required to give evidence of a general knowledge of the subject-matter, and to answer simple questions on the lives of the authors. The form of examination will usually be the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics, to be chosen by the candidate from a number set before him in the examination paper. These topics, which are assigned to test the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression, will call for only a general knowledge of the substance of the books. In place of a part or the whole of this test, the candidate may present an exercise book, properly certified by his teacher, containing compositions or other written work done in connection with the reading of the books. As a preparation for this part of the entrance requirements, it is important that the candidate be well versed in the fundamental principles of rhetoric.

The books selected for reading are:

Shakespeare, Henry V. and Julius Cæsar; Franklin, Autobiography; Goldsmith, The Deserted Village; Hawthorne, The House of the Seven Gables; Dickens, A Tale of Two Cities; Irving, The Sketch Book; De Quincey, Joan of Arc and The English Mail

Coach; Poe, Poems; Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome; Longfellow, The Courtship of Miles Standish, or Browning, The Pied Piper and Other Poems.

Study and Practice.—This part of the examination presupposes the thorough study of each of the works named below. The examination will be upon the form, structure, and subject-matter. In addition, the candidate may be required to answer questions involving the essentials of English grammar, and on the leading facts in those periods of English history to which the prescribed books belong.

The books set for this part of the examination are:

Shakespeare, Macbeth; Milton, Lycidas, Comus, L'Allegro, and Il Penseroso; Burke, Speech on Conciliation with America, or Washington's Farewell Address and Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration; Macaulay, Life of Johnson, or Carlyle's Essay on Burns.

2. HISTORY.—History of the United States and Civil Government, and (*a*) History of England, or (*b*) History of France, or (*c*) History of Greece and Rome.

The following works will serve to show the knowledge expected in History: Montgomery's History of the United States; Anderson's History of England; Montgomery's History of France; Meyers' History of the Roman People; Meyers' History of Greece.

3. ALGEBRA.—Wentworth's School Algebra or equivalent.

4. GEOMETRY.—Wentworth's Plane and Solid Geometry or equivalent.

5. TRIGONOMETRY.—Wentworth's Plane Trigonometry.

6. FRENCH.—Grammar, sight translation. Composition based on the following books:

De Maistre, Voyage autour de ma Chambre; Mairret, La Tache du petit Pierre; Halevy, L'Abbe Constantine; Daudet, La Siege de Berlin, and Merrimee, Colomba.

7. GERMAN.—Grammar, sight translation. Composition based on the following books:

Hillern, Höher als die Kirche; Hauff, Das Kalte Herz; Freytag, Die Journalisten; Storm, Immensee.

8. CHEMISTRY.—A course of at least fifty experiments made by the candidate, with note-book certified by the teacher.

9. PHYSICS.—Knowledge of the general principles of Physics and their application. Each candidate must present a note-book containing a description of at least forty experiments which he has performed. Note-book to be certified by the teacher.

The following will be accepted in place of French and German:

Latin.—Grammar, Bennet, or equivalent, including prosody; Cæsar, Gallic War, Books I-IV; Cicero, six orations; reading at sight of a short passage of easy Latin prose; Vergil, Æneid, Books I-VI; Latin prose composition.

Greek.—Grammar, Goodwin's, or equivalent, including prosody; Xenophon, Anabasis, Books I-III; Homer, Iliad, Books I-III; Greek prose composition, Jones, twenty exercises, or equivalent.

Students presenting Latin or Greek for admission will be required to take a special course in French and German during the Freshman year, and will thereafter follow the regular program.

UNITS REQUIRED

The college entrance requirements throughout the country have recently been based on a system of units, the unit being the equivalent of five periods a week for one year in a study.

On this rating, our requirements for entrance to the Freshman class are as follows:

English	3
Algebra	2
Plane Geometry	1
Solid Geometry	$\frac{3}{5}$
Trigonometry	$\frac{3}{5}$
Physical Geography	1
Biology	1
Physics	1
Chemistry	1
Ancient History	$\frac{3}{5}$
Medieval and Modern History	$\frac{3}{5}$
English History	$\frac{3}{5}$
American History and Civics	1
French	4
German	2

20 units

ARTS DEPARTMENT

The studies of this department for the Freshman and Sophomore years are prescribed; but in the Junior and Senior years elective courses are open to the student.

Studies in Literature, Political Science, and Philosophy are supplemented by the discussion of pertinent articles in the leading periodicals.

The entrance requirements will be found on page 17.

Students who successfully complete one of the prescribed courses of this department receive the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

Freshman Class *

FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM
French (4) 62	French (4) 63
German (4)69, 70	German (4)69, 70
English (4)49, 52	English (4) 53
History (2) 74	History (2) 75
Mathematics (3) 90	Mathematics (5) 88
Physics (2)101	Physics (2)101
Physical Laboratory (2)	Physical Laboratory (2)
Chemistry (2) 7	Chemistry (2) 9
Chemical Laboratory (3) 8	Chemical Laboratory (2) 10
Elocution (1) 95	Elocution (1) 95
Christian Doctrine (2)..119	Christian Doctrine (2)..119

* The figures in parentheses indicate the number of periods per week; the others indicate the paragraphs in which the course is outlined.

Sophomore Class

FIRST TERM		SECOND TERM	
French (4)	64	French (4)	64
German (4)	71	German (4)	71
English (5)	50, 51	English (5)	53
History (3)	76	History (3)	77
Mechanics (3)	92	Mechanics (3)	92
Geology (2)	66	Geology (2)	67
Elocution (1)	96	Elocution (1)	96
Christian Doctrine (2) ..	120	Christian Doctrine (2) ..	120

Junior Class

FIRST TERM		SECOND TERM	
French (4)	65	French (4)	65
German (4)	72	German (4)	73
English (5)	54, 55	English (5)	56
Philosophy (4)	105, 106	Philosophy (4)	107, 108
Physics (3)	100	Physics (3)	100
Physical Laboratory (3)		Physical Laboratory (3)	
Oratory (1)	97	Oratory (1)	97
Christian Doctrine (2) ..	121	Christian Doctrine (2) ..	121
Astronomy (2)	1	Astronomy (1)	2

ELECTIVES

Biology (4)	3	Biology (4)	4
American Political Institutions	82	European Constitutions (1)	81
Church History (1)	86	Church History (1)	86

Senior Class

FIRST TERM

English (4)	58, 59
Philosophy of History (2)	85
Ontology and Cosmic Philosophy (4)	109, 110
History of Philosophy (2)	118
Economics (2)	45
Oratory (1)	98
Natural Theology (2)...	112
French (4)	65
German (4)	73

SECOND TERM

English (4)	62
Philosophy of History (2)	85
Psychology (4)	111
History of Philosophy (2)	118
Economics (2)	45
Oratory (1)	98
Ethics (2) 113, 114, 115, 116	
French (4)	65
German (3)	73

ELECTIVES

Biology (2)	5	Biology (2)	6
Principles of Government (3)	46	Sociology (3)	48
Public Finance (2)	47	Representative Government (2)	83
American History (2)...	84	American History (2)...	84

COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

The work of this department is planned to give the student a liberal education, and to enable him, after graduating, to derive immediate profit from his professional career.

The Course in Civil Engineering comprises surveying, road and railroad engineering, bridge engineering, hydraulics and water works, and reinforced concrete construction.

The work is both theoretical and practical. The lectures of the class room are supplemented by field work and visits to places of engineering interest.

The summer course in topographical surveying begins in the middle of June and extends over a period of four weeks.

Students who successfully complete this course receive the degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

The entrance requirements are the same as for the Arts Department, page 17.

COURSE IN CIVIL ENGINEERING

Freshman Class

FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM
Mathematics (3) 90	Analytical Geometry (5) 88, 89
Physics (2)101	Physics (2)101
Physical Laboratory (2)	Physical Laboratory (2)
Surveying (2) 13	Surveying (3) 14
Chemistry (2) 7	Chemistry (2) 9
Chemistry, Laboratory Work (2) 8	Chemistry, Laboratory Work (2) 10
English (4)49, 52	English (4) 53
German (4)69, 70	German (4)69, 70
Descriptive Geometry (2) 42	Descriptive Geometry (2) 42
Drafting (4)37, 38	Drafting (4)37, 38
Elocution (1) 95	Elocution (1) 95
Christian Doctrine (2)..119	Christian Doctrine (2)..119

Sophomore Class

FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM
Mechanics (3) 92	Mechanics (2) 92
Calculus (3) 91	Calculus (3) 91
Surveying (3) 16	Surveying (2) 16
Drafting (5) 39	Graphic Statics (2) 44
Geology (2) 66	Design Problems (5).... 44
English (4)50, 51	Geology (2) 67
German (4) 71	Building Materials and Application (2) 36
Elocution (1) 96	English (4) 53
Christian Doctrine (2)..120	German (4) 71
	Elocution (1) 96
	Christian Doctrine (2)..120

Junior Class

FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM
Mechanics and the Strength of Materials (2) 93	Astronomy (2) 1
Masonry Structures and Foundations (3) ...17, 20	Physics (3)100
Metallurgy (2) 12	Physical Laboratory (3)
Physics (3)102	Masonry Structures (3). 20
Physical Laboratory (3).103	Trusses (4) 26
Road and Railroad Engi- neering (2)15, 19	Roads and Railroad En- gineering (3)19, 28
Design Problems (2)...44 b	Tunneling (2) 23
Analytical Mechanics (2) 93	Excavating (2) 24
Surveying (2) 16	Design Problems (2)...44 b
Astronomy (2) 1	Oratory (1) 97
Oratory (1) 97	Philosophy (2)107, 108
Philosophy (3)105, 106	Christian Doctrine (2)..121
Christian Doctrine (2)..121	

Senior Class

FIRST TERM	SECOND TERM
Bridges and Building (5) 27	Bridges (5) 27
Hydraulics (3) 31	Contracts and Specifica- tions (2) 30
Water Supply (3) 29	Railroad Engineering (3) 35
Sewers (2) 25	Design Problems (5)...44 c
Cement Laboratory (4) 21, 22	Drafting (3) 41
Design Problems (5)...44 c	English (1) 50
Drafting (2) 41	Oratory (1) 98
English (1) 50	Thesis (2)
Oratory (1) 98	Ethics (2)113, 116
Natural Theology (2) 112	

COURSE OF STUDY

ASTRONOMY

1. DESCRIPTIVE ASTRONOMY.—Fundamental principles; solution of problems; observatory visits. Young, *Manual of Astronomy*.
Reference: Lodge, *The Pioneers of Science*.
2. PRACTICAL ASTRONOMY.—Study of instruments; methods of taking and reducing observations to determine azimuth, latitude, time and longitude. The sextant and engineer's transit are the chief instruments used in observational work.
Merriman's *Precise Surveying and Geodesy*.

BIOLOGY

3. BOTANY.—An elementary course treating of the structure and classification of plants. Lectures, recitations, laboratory work and reference to text-books.
4. BIOLOGY.—Lectures, recitations and laboratory work. Development of fundamental conceptions, structure, development, relationships, habits, and discussion of the more important biological series.

5. COMPARATIVE ANATOMY OF VERTEBRATES.—Lectures on the comparative anatomy of vertebrates, with a more extended discussion of biological theories. Dissection of types of several classes of vertebrates.

6. BACTERIOLOGY.—Recitations and laboratory work. After the general study of bacteria, special attention is paid to those forms which are economically important, such as those of water, foods, etc.

CHEMISTRY

7. GENERAL INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.—Description of the non-metallic and metallic elements and their compounds. Lectures illustrated by experiments. Note-books on the lectures required. Newell, *Descriptive Chemistry*.

8. CHEMICAL LABORATORY.—Experiments covering a systematic study of the chemical and physical properties of the more important elements and their compounds.

9. QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.—Description of a method of separation which experience has proved to be sufficiently simple and accurate.

10. LABORATORY WORK.—Separation of ordinary bases and acids. Garvin, Special Tests.

11. STOICHIOMETRY.—Chemical problems and reactions.

12. METALLURGY OF IRON AND STEEL.—Study of the physical and chemical properties, as well as the constitution and manufacture of cast-iron, wrought iron and steel.

Stoughton, *The Metallurgy of Iron and Steel*.

CIVIL ENGINEERING

13. LAND SURVEYING.—Theory and general principles. Adjustment and use of chain, tape, rod, vernier, level, transit and compass. Simple leveling with ordinary level, hand level, and barometer. Making of profile. Pacing, chain and compass surveying. Balancing, plotting, supplying omissions, and computing areas.
14. LAND SURVEYING.—Theory, adjustment and use of transit. Transit, stadia, and topographical surveying. Leveling, contour lines, plotting, computing areas, use of plane table.
Pence and Ketchum, *Surveying Manual*.
15. ROAD ENGINEERING.—Location and grading of country roads. Staking out of work. Draining and protection works. Maintenance. Foundations. City streets. Pavements: Stone, wood, asphalt, brick. Tools and machinery employed in road construction. Specifications and contracts regarding roads.
Byrne, *Highway Construction*.
16. LAND SURVEYING.—City surveying, triangulation, hydrographic and mining surveying.
17. FOUNDATIONS.—Construction of timber foundations. Cofferdams of timber. Open and pneumatic caissons. Trestle foundations. Piles in foundations. Economical considerations in foundations. Estimates of cost. Methods for deep foundations.
Baker, *Foundations*.
Prelini, *Earth Slopes, Retaining Walls and Dams*.

18. **TIMBER STRUCTURE.**—Culverts. Pile bents. Frame bents. Bracing compound timber structures. Trestles on curves. Floor details. Connection with embankment, derailing devices, field engineering, and erection of trestle, design and estimates for a completed trestle. Foster, *Treatise on Modern Trestle Bridges*.
19. **RAILROAD SURVEYING.**—Reconnaissance and preliminary surveys. Organization of work. Simple, compound and transition curves. Turn-outs. Cross-section work. Computation of earthwork. Searle, *Field Engineering*.
20. **MASONRY STRUCTURE.**—Theory of the slope of earth embankments; graphical and analytical methods for determining earth pressure as well as the thickness of retaining walls and dams. Arches. Masonry culverts and bridges. Baker, *Masonry Construction*.
21. **CEMENT AND CONCRETE.**—Portland and natural cement; raw materials, methods of manufacture, uses. Laboratory work in testing.
22. **CONCRETE.**—Plain and reinforced. Selection of materials, proportions, methods of mixing and depositing; cost. Specifications for cement and steel designs. Taylor and Thompson, *Concrete, Plain and Reinforced*.
23. **TUNNELING.**—Timbering and lining of tunnels. Excavation of tunnels through rock and through loose and treacherous soils. Subaqueous tunnels. Open cut. Subways. Ventilation of tunnels. Prelini, *Tunneling*.

24. EXCAVATIONS.—Earthwork, excavations by hand and machine, rock excavation, hauling on horizontal and inclined roads, hoisting cableways, trench cutting, embankment constructions, dredging and dredging materials.

Prelini, *Earth and Rock Excavation*.

Prelini, *Dredges and Dredging*.

25. SEWERS AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—Dimensions and materials used, location, precautions in construction, study of examples, estimate of cost, surface drainage in towns and cities, separate and combined systems, capacities of main and branches, grade, flow and discharge of sewers. Methods of sewage disposal, discharge into streams; gravity and chemical precipitation. Filtration.

Folwell, *Sewerage System*.

26. THEORY OF TRUSSES.—Truss elements; loads and reactions for trusses of various designs, influence lines, and position of loads for maximum bending movement. Wheel-loads and conventional systems of analysis, stress-strain diagrams, secondary stresses in trusses, applications to highway and railroad bridges.

Merriman and Jacoby, *Roofs and Bridges*.

27. ROOFS, BRIDGES AND BUILDINGS.—Different classes of bridges, riveted truss or lattice bridges, pin-connected bridge, design of details for roofs and bridges, floor systems, lateral and transverse bracing. The plate girder in detail, swing bridge (different kinds), end-lifting ap-

paratus, machinery for operating cantilever structures, single and double track trestles or viaducts in steel or timber, elevated railroads, stand-pipes. Complete designs, with estimate of cost for structure and erection.

Merriman and Jacoby, *Roofs and Bridges*.

28. RAILROAD ECONOMICS.—General theory of railroad projects. Probable volume of traffic and its probable growth. Effect of alignment on resources and operating expenses. Methods of railroad management. Construction of railroads; track laying and maintenance, frogs and switches, track accessories, records and reports. Tratman, *Track and Track Work*.

29. IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY.—Drainage areas, rainfall, evaporation. Reservoir construction. Dams for storage. Regulators. Distributing reservoirs and purification of water. Velocity of flow and dimensions of canals. Distributing and lateral canals.

30. CONTRACTS AND SPECIFICATIONS.

Johnson, *Contracts and Specifications*.

31. HYDRAULICS.—Flow of water through orifices and over weirs, gauging of weirs. Flow of water in canals. Formulæ for discharge of water from locks. Motion of water in pipes. System of pipes. Gauging water in rivers. Backflow. Resistance of water in a river, in a canal. Hydraulic motors. Ship railways.

Merriman, *Hydraulics*.

32. INSPECTION VISITS.—Visits to engineering works and manufacturing establishments.

33. FIELD WORK.—Surveying. Compass and transit surveys. Adjustment of instruments. Farm survey. Angle reading, repetition. Azimuth traverse.
34. FIELD WORK.—Leveling. Contour sketching. Topographical surveying.
35. RAILROAD SURVEY.—Reconnaissance and preliminary survey. Location of line. Profile and cross-section. Computation of earth work. About two miles of road are run, and the students make all calculations required in the regular routine of office work.
36. BUILDING MATERIALS.—Stones, quarrying, working, employment. Bricks, manufacture and employment. Production and testing of lime and cement; mortar; concrete; timber; metals; miscellaneous materials.

DRAWING

37. MECHANICAL DRAWING.—Use of instruments, geometrical problems, lettering, plans, elevations.
38. MECHANICAL DRAWING.—Elementary projections, intersections, shades and shadows. Tinting drawings, pen and ink sketching.
39. STEREOTOMY.—Stone cutting and its applications to culverts, sewers, etc. Tracing and blue prints.
40. STRUCTURAL DRAFTING.—Tracing, conventional signs and methods.
41. GRAPHICAL DETERMINATION OF STRESSES IN GIRDERS AND TRUSSES.—Ten plates required.

42. DESCRIPTIVE GEOMETRY.—Demonstrations and drawings. Eight plates required.

43. Plots of surveys, topographical maps, contour maps, profiles.

44. GRAPHIC STATICS.—Resolution of concurrent and non-concurrent forces; determination of moments, of internal stresses, of centroids and moments of inertia. Application to roofs and trusses.

Merriman and Jacoby, *Graphic Statics*.

44b. DESIGN PROBLEMS.—Graphic solution of problems concerning the slope of embankments, earth pressure against retaining walls and dams; stability of retaining walls, dams, and arches. Design of a masonry bridge, with plan, elevation, longitudinal and cross-sections.

44c. BRIDGE DESIGN.—Design of roof trusses and fixed steel bridges. Drawbridges. Elevated steel structures. Skeleton of a steel building. Computations and working drawings are made from specifications for a railroad bridge of short span, and estimates of weights are prepared.

ECONOMICS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE

45. Study of the elementary principles of political economy. Practical economic problems; taxation, transportation, labor, finance, trusts and monopolies.

46. PRINCIPLES OF GOVERNMENT, legislation, the judiciary, the executive, suffrage, and finance.

47. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE. Sources of State income. Development, classification, incidents and effects of principal taxes.
48. PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY. Psychology of social types. Historical aspects of social organization, both ancient and modern. Study of modern social problems.

ENGLISH

49. COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC.—A study of the laws of practical English composition. Emphasis is laid on the qualities of diction and on the structure of the sentence and the paragraph. Frequent short themes. Longer themes at intervals. Comments and criticisms.
50. ARGUMENTATION AND DEBATE.—The preparation of briefs and forensics, and the public delivery of debates, both formal and extemporaneous. Baker and Huntington, *Principles of Argumentations*.
51. COMPOSITION.—Weekly themes, descriptive, narrative, and expository; read and discussed in class; corrected by the instructor and returned with individual criticisms.
52. HISTORY OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.—Rapid survey of the growth and development of English literature preparatory to an intensive study of special periods. Reading of representative masterpieces.
Brother Noah, *Manual of English Literature*.
53. HISTORY OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.—Study of the growth and special characteristics of American literature as an introduction to an intensive consideration of special periods.

54. COMPOSITION.—Themes on popular literary subjects assigned with special reference to the gathering and ordering material.
55. LITERATURE OF THE DRAMA.—Study of the origin and development of the English drama. Critical reading of Shakespeare's Hamlet or King Lear.
Woodbridge, *The Drama: Its Laws and Its Technique*.
Brandes, *William Shakespeare*.
56. ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—Study of the leading English authors of this period, and a critical reading of selected classics indicated in Brother Azarias' Books and Reading.
57. ANGLO-SAXON LITERATURE.—Study of the varying influencing agencies in Old English literature, and the growth and development of Old English thought down to Norman conquest. Critical reading of Boewulf.
Brother Azarias, *Development of Old English Thought*.
58. POETICS.—Study of English verse structure. Exercise in scansion and verse making. Original poems.
Gummere, *Handbook of Poetics*.
59. PHILOSOPHY OF LITERATURE AND STYLE.—An examination into the fundamental principles of literature and style.
Brother Azarias, *Philosophy of Literature*.
Spencer, *Philosophy of Style*.

60. PRINCIPLES OF LITERARY CRITICISM.—Examination into the Spiritual in Literature.
Brother Azarias, *Phases of Thought and Criticism*.
Gardner, *The Bible in Literature*.
Gigot, *Introduction to Sacred Scripture*.

FRENCH

61. ADVANCED FRENCH. — François' Introductory Prose Composition. Paul et Virginie. Athalie; L'Avare; Le Cid.
62. ADVANCED FRENCH COMPOSITION, François.
63. FRENCH LITERATURE.—A study of the writers of the seventeenth century.
64. FRENCH LITERATURE.—A study of the writers of the eighteenth century to the present time.
65. HISTORY OF FRENCH LITERATURE.

GEOLOGY

66. Descriptive and Determinative Mineralogy; Physical, Historical and Stratigraphical Geology. Lectures and laboratory work.
67. GEOLOGY.—Lectures and recitations; more advanced discussion of the subjects treated above.
Dana, *Text-Book of Geology*.

GERMAN

68. INTERMEDIATE GERMAN.—German Syntax German prose composition. Critical analysis of construction. Systematic drill in word composition, word derivation and the principles of syntax. Pope's German Composition; Anno 1870; Der Arme Spielmann.

69. GERMAN GRAMMAR, Larned.
70. ADVANCED GERMAN.—*Soll und Haben; Maria Stuart; Minna von Barnhelm, Iphigenie auf Tauris.* Prose composition.
71. ADVANCED GERMAN.
Goethe, *Iphigenie, Herman and Dorothea.*
Schiller.
Lessing.
72. SCIENTIFIC GERMAN.—Introduction to technical literature.
73. HISTORY OF GERMAN LITERATURE.

HISTORY

74. ANCIENT HISTORY.—History of Greece, with special reference to its literature, politics, and commerce.
75. ANCIENT HISTORY.—Rome, from the founding of the city to the fall of the Western Roman Empire, with special reference to literature, politics, and commerce.
76. MEDIEVAL HISTORY.—From the fall of the Western to the fall of the Eastern Roman Empire. The Holy Roman Empire and the Papacy receive special attention.
77. THE RENAISSANCE, the revival of learning, the political, economic and religious condition of Europe during the sixteenth century.

78. THE RELIGIOUS REVOLT OF THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY IN GERMANY. Economic and ecclesiastical conditions of the century; Luther and the revolt in Germany; wars of religion in France and Germany; the true Reformation.
79. ENGLISH HISTORY.—Special attention to constitutional, economic and social history; the most important institutions of the Mediæval period.
80. FRENCH HISTORY.—From the establishment of the monarchy to the Revolution in 1789.
81. EUROPE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—The struggle for constitutional government and rights; Crimean War and Eastern question; Italian unification; the founding of the German Empire.
82. AMERICAN POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS.—Nature of State and National system; organization and powers of legislative, executive and judicial departments of Federal Government.
83. CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. Colonial governments and development during the Colonial and the Revolutionary periods.
84. CONSTITUTION MAKING.—Federal and State; development of nationality and democracy; conflicts over "State Rights" and "Nationalism."
85. THE PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY, based principally on the works of Balmes, Schlegel, and Allies.
86. CHURCH HISTORY.—From the founding of the Church to the religious revolt of the sixteenth century, based on the works of Allies, Montalambert, Mann, Janssen, and Pastor.

MATHEMATICS

87. TRIGONOMETRY.—Plane and Spherical. Wells.
88. ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY. — Plotting loci; the straight line, conics and simpler higher plane curves; general equation of the second degree. Wentworth, or Fine & Thompson.
89. SOLID ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY.—The straight line, plane, surfaces of revolution. Wentworth, or Fine & Thompson.
90. ADVANCED ALGEBRA.—Binomial theorem; variables and limits; series; theory and properties of equations; solution of numerical equations. Hawkes, *Advanced Algebra*.
91. CALCULUS.—Differential and Integral, with applications to geometry, mechanics, engineering and physics.
92. MECHANICS.—Statics and dynamics; elements of hydrostatics. Loney, *Mechanics and Hydrostatics*.
93. MECHANICS OF MATERIAL.—Resistance and elasticity of materials, cantilever, simple and continuous beams, columns, torsion and shafts, stresses, resilience, tension and compression, flexure in beams, shears and torsion, true and apparent stresses, design and construction of beams in wood, and steel, design of girders. Merriman, *Mechanics of Materials*.
94. THERMODYNAMICS.—Heat, steam, fuel economy, engine construction, engine tests, boiler construction and tests. Lectures supplemented by visits to plants and examinations of machines in operation. Jamieson, *The Steam Engine*.

ORATORY

95. STUDY OF THE PRINCIPLES OF ELOCUTION, with weekly practice.
96. EXTEMPORE SPEAKING.—The aim of this course is to give the student readiness in speaking, with minimum of preparation, on questions of the day.
97. LECTURES ON THE KINDS AND DIVISIONS OF ORATORY, the making and delivery of the oration. Study and analysis of typical British and American argumentative orations.
98. DEBATING.—Lectures on the principles of debating, preparation of material, and practical exercises in class.

PHYSICS

99. ELEMENTARY MECHANICS.—Lecture demonstrations and recitations; laboratory work.
100. HEAT, ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.—Lecture demonstrations and recitations; laboratory work.
101. LIGHT AND SOUND.—Lecture demonstrations and recitations; laboratory work.
102. ADVANCED THEORY OF ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM.—Lectures and recitations.
103. ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.—Measurements of precision.
104. ELECTRICAL LABORATORY.—Experimental studies and tests chiefly in electrolysis and photometry.

PHILOSOPHY

105. FORMAL LOGIC.—Ideas, errors as to nature of ideas, nature of judgment; the value of Syllogism.
106. TRUTH AND SCIENCE.—Methodology.
107. GENERAL IDEOLOGY.—How human knowlege is acquired. Knowledge of first principles. Language in relation to the acquisition of knowledge.
108. CRITERIOLOGY.—Mental faculties as means of attaining truth. Skepticism. Ultimate criterion of certitude.
109. GENERAL METAPHYSICS.—Being and its properties; principles and causes of beings; division of beings.
110. SPECIAL METAPHYSICS.—Cosmology. The world in general; the world in relation to non-living or inorganic bodies; the world, living bodies.
111. PSYCHOLOGY.—The human soul and its faculties; the human soul considered in itself; the human soul in relation to the body.
112. NATURAL THEOLOGY.—Existence and Unity of God. The attributes of God in general. The absolute attributes. The relative attributes.
113. MORAL PHILOSOPHY.—End of human actions. The subjective principle of human actions. Law, the rule of human actions.
114. LAW.—Individual law. Man's duties to God, to himself, and to his fellow-man.
115. SOCIAL LAW.—Domestic society; civil society.

116. COMMON LAW OF NATURE.—The natural relations existing between different nations. The peaceful relations between different nations. War.
117. RELIGIOUS SOCIETY.
118. HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.—Ancient. Oriental. Medieval. Modern.

RELIGION

Christian Doctrine

119. DOGMA.—Explanation of the principal dogmas, with special insistency on the continuity of the Church. The Church and science. Objections. Christian Brothers, *Manual of Christian Doctrine*.
120. MORAL.—Explanations of the fundamental principles of Christian morality as contained in decalogue. Christian Brothers, *Manual of Christian Doctrine*.
121. WORSHIP.—Grace, prayer and the sacraments, with special reference to the Council of Trent and the tenets of Protestantism. Christian Brothers, *Manual of Christian Doctrine*.
122. APOLOGETICS.—Nature and necessity of revelation. Its criteria. Modern objections.

THE HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

THE HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT

The aim of the High School Department is to prepare for entrance to the college. The studies conform to the requirements of the College Entrance Examination Board.

The requirements for admission to the High School Department are preliminary studies prescribed by the Council of Universities and Colleges. The most favorable time for entrance is at the beginning of the scholastic year.

The classes are frequently examined, and the students are not allowed to pass from one subject to another until they have given evidence of adequate knowledge of the subject. A student who shows by the results of the examinations that he is unable to keep up with his class will be placed in a lower grade.

Summarized reports of the examinations are sent to the parents at the end of each quarter. Since each report shows the exact standing of the student, it should be carefully examined by his parent or guardian.

Promotions are based on the joint results of the examinations and the daily marks. No student will be allowed to pass from one class to another unless he has given satisfactory proof of his ability to follow the higher class.

At least three hours a day should be given to the preparation of class work.

The active co-operation of parents with the faculty is essential to the progress of the student. Parents are, therefore, requested to insist upon regular attendance and careful preparation of class work.

A written excuse from parent or guardian is required in all cases of absence. This excuse will not be accepted in lieu of omitted class work.

FIRST YEAR

* The figures in parenthesis indicate the number of periods per week.

ENGLISH.

Grammar, (3), C. B. Principles.

Composition, (1), Short themes.

Literature, (1), Sketch Book, Lady of the Lake.

HISTORY. (3), Ancient, Meyers' General History,
Eastern Nations, Greece and Rome.

MATHEMATICS.

Arithmetic, (1), C. B. Complete reviewed.

Algebra, (4), Wells' First Course, Ch. I-XII.

GERMAN.

Grammar, (3), Bacon, Lessons I-XV, pp. 107-144.

Reading, pp. 1-55.

SCIENCE. (5), Physical Geography, Maury.

DRAWING. (1), Linear, C. B. System, Book I.

ELOCUTION. (1).

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. (5), half hour periods. No. 3.

PHYSICAL TRAINING. (2), half hour periods.

SECOND YEAR

ENGLISH.

Composition, (2), Brooks and Hubbard, pp. 11-112, and pp. 379-425.

Literature, (2), The Deserted Village, Silas Marner.

HISTORY. Meyers' General History. (5), Medieval and Modern.

MATHEMATICS. Geometry, (3), Wells'.

First Term, Books I and II.

Second Term, Books III, IV and V.

Algebra, (2), Wells' First Course, Ch. XIII-XVII.

GERMAN. (4), Bacon, Lessons VI-XXIV, with appropriate reading.

SCIENCE.

Physics, (3), Hoadley, pp. 1-207.

Laboratory, (1), double period.

DRAWING. (1), Linear, C. B. System, Book II.

ELOCUTION. (1).

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. (5), half hour periods, C. B., No. 3.

PHYSICAL TRAINING. (1).

THIRD YEAR

ENGLISH.

Rhetoric and Composition, (2), Brooks and Hubbard, pp. 113-195, pp. 426-433.

Literature, (2), Julius Cæsar, A Tale of Two Cities.

HISTORY. (3), English, Montgomery.

MATHEMATICS. Geometry, (4), Wells' Solid.

GERMAN. (4), Bacon, German Grammar, Lesson XXV-LIV. Classics. Bilder Buch ohne Bilder.

FRENCH. (4).

DRAWING. (2), C. B. Method, Book I. Projections.

SCIENCE.

Physics, (4), Hoadley, completed.

Laboratory, (1), double period.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. (5), half hour periods.

PHYSICAL TRAINING. (2), half hour periods.

Second Term

GEOMETRY. (2).

ALGEBRA. (2).

Other studies continued.

FOURTH YEAR

ENGLISH.

Composition and Rhetoric, (2), Brooks and Hubbard, pp. 219-326.

Literature, (3), Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America; Milton, Minor Poems.

HISTORY. (5), American History and Civil Government.

MATHEMATICS. (4), Trigonometry, Plane and Spherical.

GERMAN. (4), Grammar, Larned. Classic.

DRAWING. (2), Machine Drawing, Low.

FRENCH. (4).

SCIENCE.

Chemistry, (5), Newell.

Laboratory, (1), double period.

CHRISTIAN DOCTRINE. (5), half hour periods.

ELOCUTION. (1).

PHYSICAL TRAINING. (2), half hour periods.

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE

Students who desire to prepare for mercantile life will find every facility in the Commercial Department. This department does not limit itself to purely business branches. Subjects of general culture are also included.

English composition and letter writing receive special attention. The student is required to treat prescribed subjects in a manner that will enable him to write with ease and elegance. Questions relating to political economy and commercial law are discussed in the class room in order to give the students correct ideas on the vital questions of daily life. Weekly lessons are given in the art of public speaking, in order that the student may acquire an easy and graceful delivery.

The mathematics taught include a complete course of commercial arithmetic and an elementary course of algebra and mensuration.

The students receive a thorough course in standard business methods and in the science of accounts.

Shorthand and typewriting are essential to the course, and an ample opportunity is afforded for the practice in these branches of office work.

The rules governing the School of Commerce are similar to those of the High School.

The Commercial Course comprises two years' work, and the students who complete the course receive a certificate as a guarantee of their fitness for mercantile employment.

COURSE OF STUDIES

FIRST YEAR—First Term

ENGLISH.

- I. Literature: Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield. Grammar, composition, parliamentary practice.
- II. Commercial English. Paragraphing and condensing, commercial correspondence.

CIVICS.—State civics, Federal civics.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—Business law in general, elements of contracts, notes of hand, bills of exchange, drafts and checks, agency.

GERMAN.—First year.

SHORTHAND.—Principles: Word signs, phrases.

TYPEWRITING.—Mechanism and care, touch method, duplicating, carbon work.

ELEMENTARY BOOKKEEPING.—Theory; use of journal, day book, cash book, ledger.

BUSINESS PRACTICE AND OFFICE METHODS.—Orders, bills, receipts, statements, simple partnership, agreements, etc.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.—Review principles, fractions, aliquot parts, denominate numbers, percentage.

BUSINESS WRITING.—Principles, motion, drill.

ELOCUTION.—

RELIGION.—Christian Brothers' Catechism, No. 3.

FIRST YEAR—Second Term

ENGLISH.

I. Literature: Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar; Grammar, composition, parliamentary practice.

II. Commercial English. Continuation of work of first term; copying from rough draft; dictation.

COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

I. Local. Industries, manufacturing, transportation, banking.

II. State. Situation, railroads.

III. General. National, world.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—Sale of personal property, partnership, carriage of goods and passengers, money and banking.

GERMAN.—Continued.

SHORTHAND.—Continuation of work of first term.

TYPEWRITING.—Forms of letters, margins, addressing envelopes, etc.

ELEMENTARY BOOKKEEPING.—Check book, bank book, sales book, invoice book.

BUSINESS PRACTICE.—Orders, notes, drafts.

COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.—Application of percentage as far as proportion.

BUSINESS WRITING.—Figures, product work, marking alphabet.

ELOCUTION.—

RELIGION.—Christian Brothers' No. 3, continued.

SECOND YEAR—First Term

ENGLISH.

I. Literature: Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice. Grammar reviewed. Composition: paragraphs, themes, parliamentary practice.

II. Commercial English. Continuation of work of previous year, advertisements, proof-reading.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—Classes of contracts, negotiable instruments, law, construction and interpretation of contracts.

GERMAN.—Second year.

SHORTHAND.—Review principles, reporting principles, development of speed, phrasing, shortening principles, business and literary matter.

TYPEWRITING.—Transcription of shorthand notes, speed practice, stencil work, legal forms.

OFFICE METHODS.—Filing, indexing, tabulating, card (in connection with typewriting lessons).

ADVANCED BUSINESS ARITHMETIC.—Proportion, alligation, practical measurements, rapid and accurate calculation in the four rules, interest and discount.

ELOCUTION.—

RELIGION.—Continuation of first year.

ADVANCED BOOKKEEPING.—Special columns, voucher system, single to double entry, capital stock, bonds, loose leaf and card system.

SECOND YEAR—Second Term

ENGLISH.

I. Literature: Macaulay's Johnson, or Webster's First Bunker Hill Oration. Grammar drill, parliamentary practice. Composition: paragraphs, themes.

II. Commercial English, review and drill work of the entire course.

COMMERCIAL LAW.—Elements of real property, disposal of property, *i. e.*, by will. Executors and administrators; mortgages of goods and chattels or personal property, business forms.

TYPEWRITING.—Amanuensis work, tabulating, tests—35 copied, 50 dictated.

SHORTHAND.—Continuation of first term work.

GERMAN.—Continuation of first term work.

OFFICE METHODS.—Usages and customs in general.

ADVANCED BOOKKEEPING.—Special original entry books, shipment and consignment books, subsidiary ledgers.

ADVANCED ARITHMETIC.—General review, metric system.

ELOCUTION.—

RELIGION.—Continuation of first term work.

SCHOLARSHIPS

THE HENRY T. COLEMAN Scholarship founded by the late
HENRY T. COLEMAN, Esq.

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MR. JOHN JOSEPH McVEY

* Deceased.

NOTE.—Through the great kindness and liberality of one of her graduates, La Salle has acquired the use of an athletic field for the outdoor exercises of the students.

FORM OF BEQUEST TO LA SALLE COLLEGE

In the hope that friends of Christian Education may remember the needs of the College, the following form of bequest is appended:—

*I give and bequeath to La Salle College in the City of Philadelphia
.....Dollars, to be appropriated by
the Trustees for the benefit of the College in such manner as they will consider
most useful.*

4042

